DISCUSSING DYNAMITE

What Prominent Irishmen Say as to the Employment of This Explosive.

Further Details of the Sad Massacre at Shendy by the Arabs.

Changes in the Chinese Cabinet-Movements of the French Troops in China.

A French Congo Treaty-Other Interesting Foreign News.

IRISHMEN INTERVIEWED. LONDON, April 21.—The Paris correspond-ent of the Times has been interviewing several of the prominent Irishmen in the French capital, such as Patrick Casey, of the Moniteur Universal; James Stephens, formerly the Fenian head center; John O'Leary, who used to be the editor of the Irish People, and Father Hogan, of the Catholic college of St. Sulpice. The results of these interviews are given in the Times this morning. Casey is strongly in favor of the dynamite policy, and up-holds the Irish invincibles in the doctrines they avow and the course they pursue. He declares it probable that the dynamite policy will be extended to the blowing up of Atlantic passenger steamers, and afterward merchant-ment thus ruining England's commerce.

passenger steamers, and afterward merchantmen, thus ruining England's commerce. James Stephons, however condemns the principles and practices of the dynamiters, and advocates an armed revolution. The continuance of the dynamite policy, he thinks, means the certain death of revolutionary sgitation during the present generation, and perhaps forever. It may besides this lead to the expulsion of Irishmen from England. John O'Leary likewise disapproves of the dynamite policy on the ground of its inexpediesy and criminal character. He is in favor of open rebellion. A war between in favor of open rebellion. A war between England and Russia, he thinks, would give the Irish a chance to strike an effective blow. He was sorry to say that people in America were not adverse to the employment of

Father Hogan thinks that the explosions do Iroland no good; rather, he says, they alienate from the Irish cause many honest

people who would otherwise support it.

The action of the dynamitors, he declares, is morally a crime, politically a blunder, and socially a disaster. Ireland will get home socially a disaster, Ireland will get home rule in the course of time. If the recent con-cessions had been granted some years ago Ireland would now be happy. If the Irish now get fair play Ireland in a few years will be one of the most prosperous countries in

Europe.

The English detectives are returning from France. They failed to link any of the Irish-France. They failed to link any of the Irish-American suspects with the dynamite plots. The French authorities deny that they intend to expel suspects. In the absence of positive proof of guilt the French government will not interfere. Even the British embassy at Paris holds aloof. No trace has been found of the reported private dynamite factories in the south of France.

the south of France.
PARIS, April 21.—The police authorities have decided to expel from France two Austrian socialists who were recently ar-

The police believe that they will presently have secured sufficient evidence to justify the expulsion of several prominent Irish

THE SHENDY MASSACRE.

Panis, April 21.—The Figure's correspondent at Cairo sends the following details of the

at Cairo sends the following details of the recent Shendy massacres:

Three hundred Egyptian troops and 600 non-combatants, preferring to make the hazardousattempt to march to Berber to starving inside of Shendy, set out from the latter place on the filteenth instant. Part of the number went slowly by steamer down the river, while the others marched along the river bank. When two hours' distant from Shendy they were attacked by Arabs, and after a short fight all the troops excepting a few were massacred. The Arabs afterward captured massacred. The Arabs afterward captured massacred. The Arabs afterward captured Shendy. The Egyptian troops there had discarded their arms and uniforms in the hope of being spared. Few, however, escaped the general massacre. Two thousand men, women, and children were slaughtered. Many of them were refugees from Khartoum. Lonbon, April 21.—The king of Abysainia aska through Admiral Hewett for direct dip-

asks through Admiral Hewett for direct dip-lomatic relations with England. He wishes to send a mission to London to conclude a treaty defining the boundaries of Abyssinia and to obtain English aid to organize an Abyssinian army. If England will contribute to the cost of the army he will consent to the soldiers being officered by Englishmen. It is not probable that the English government

will assent to King John's requests,
LONDON, April 22.—The Standard correspondent at Cairo says: Gen. Gordon has sent spondent at Cairo says: Gen. Gordon has sent a telegram to Sir Evelyn Baring expressing the utmost indignation at the manner in which he has been abandoned by the English government, and saying that henceforth he will cut himself entirely agrift from those who have deserted him, on whom will rest the blood and guittiness of all lives hereafter lost in the Soudan. It is believed that the government has determined to dispatch the utmost available force of all arms patch the utmost available force of all arms of the Egyptian army to Khartoum. It is hoped that the force will be ready to start in

MOVEMENTS OF FRENCH TROOPS. Paris, April 21.—Admiral Lespes, com-mander of the French squadron in Chinese waters, reports April 18 that he was about to start for Foo Chow and Shanghai. His presence at Amoy produced the best effect.

CHINESE CABINET CHANGES. SHANGHAI, April 21 .- The recent change in the cabinet have caused no difficulty. Prince Chun, who has been placed in control of the grand council of the cast, has sent a notice of his nomination to the various Chinese legations in foreign countries, but he gives no indication of the policy which he

gives no indication of the policy which he contemplates pursuing.

An anti-foreign politician by the name of Tsen has been appointed a member of the council for foreign affairs. He and Prince Ro-Ang-Bela are the only new members who have been appointed. The promotion of the Marquia Tseng, who has been summoned here from Europe, is expected.

Sir Henry Parkes, the English minister to China, has gone to Corea to ratify the new commercial treaty between England and Corea.

A FRENCH CONGO TREATY.

PARIS, April 21.—La France says that M. e Brazza, the French explorer in the Conge country, has signed a treaty with the most powerful sovereign in Western Africa, who has placed all his states in the Congo under the protection of France. By this treaty all the right bank of the Congo, from Brazzaville to the equator, passes under the protection of France.

FRANCE AND THE VATICAN. PARIS. April 21.—Monsignor Rende, the capal nuncio, has returned from Rome charged with a special mission to Prime Minister Ferry, which is expected to influence the future relations of France and the vatican. Rumors are again atloat to the effect that the

pope will presently seek an asylum in France. FALL OF A CIRCUS POOF.

BUCHAREST, April 21.—While the perform-ance was going on at the Sidoli circus this evening the roof of the structure fell in upon the spectators. The lights were extinguished by the crash and a terrible panic ensued,

which was increased by an outbreak of fire. Five dead bodies and 100 wounded have been carried from the spot. A large number of persons are missing.

EXAMINATION OF A SUSPECT. DUBLIN, April 21.—P. N. Fitzgerald, the Fenian suspect, was privately examined to-day at Sligo before the district magistrate. He was again remanded to jail although protesting against such a course.

AGUERO'S MOVEMENTS.

He Appears to be Doing About as He Pleases and the Government Troops Don't Interrupt Him.

New York, April 21.—Havana advices of April 17 say: The following is a reliable account of Aguero's movements from the time he landed until he penetrated into the rich jurisdiction of Colon and Cienfugos: Shortly after landing he took to the dense forests, but prior to doing so he obliged the authorities of a neighboring settlement to furnish him with a substantial breakfast. Until the 6th nothing was heard of him. On that day he appeared on the plantation Mercedes de Junco, quite near the village of Limonar, where there is a post of civil guards and volunteers. On this plantation he found three negroes in the stocks. These and others he liberated, placing in the stocks the overseer of the slaves. He then proceeded to the plantation Olimpo, whence a messenger was dispatched to Cardenas, who returned with provisions. The march was resumed and continuedito the plantation Survis, where the party seized a large number of horses, and impressed the overseer as a guide. On the 8th the whole party was at Manquito, where it burned two houses, the headquarters of the civil guard, and the station and warehouse of the railroad at that point. jurisdiction of Colon and Cleafugos: Shortly at that point.

at that point.

Several papers severely criticise the inability of the authorities to promptly annihilate these insurgents, who are new so formidable. A leading journal of this city says the numerous forces of the government have commenced very unluckily their second campaign against the celebrated bandit; for so far from meeting him face to face, he and his party crossed in front of their very noses and escaped, sound and safe, from the neighborhood of Cardenas to that of the swamps of Zapata, where he now is. of the swamps of Zapata, where he now is. It is therefore not sufficient that Gen. Castillo should send powerful bodies of troops to pursue the insurgents; it is necessary that such troops should be commanded by officers

such troops should be commanded by officers who know what they are about,

La Union Constitucional, of Colon, says:

"Alroady this sadly celebrated bandit and his men have taken possession of their old field of operations, where, familiar with the territory and the inhabitants, they will hold in check large bodigs of troops and where their capture will be very difficult."

NEW YORK, April 21.—A letter from the managing editor of the most important paper published in the West Indies, the Diario de la Marina, of Havans, says: "In regard to the situation in this island, it has been exaggerated by the statements in Havana papers. The crisis we are passing through is of consequence rather on account of the effects which it momentarily produces than on account of the machine. it momentarily produces than on account of it momentarily produces than on account of any far-reaching result which may possibly come about. It is really of no especial im-portance here, nor does the filibustering movement influence the regular transaction of business. It is hoped that, in view of the measures taken by the government, affairs will promptly return to a normal state of prosperity and peace."

THE CREDIT MOBILIER.

Oliver Ames, the Receiver, Denies That It is Insolvent, and Says When He Has Recovered Its Just Dues There Will Be Considerable to Divide.

PHILADELPHIA, April 21.—The answer of Oliver Ames to the petition of the Union Pacific railway company, asking that the order by which Ames was made receiver of the Credit Mobilier be vacated and that a citizen of this state be appointed in his stead, was filed this afternoon in the clerk's office of the United States circuit court. The respondent admits that the petitioner, as alleged, is the successor of the Union Pacific railway company, and says that whether said company has been served with process or has even appeared in the suit are matters which are appearent, but denies the right of the petitioner to be heard without first entering its appearance, for the reason rance, for the reaso that the Union Pacific Railroad company is uamed as a party defendant. He declares that there has been a fraudulent combination of officers of the Credit Mobilier to cause the abandonment of the suit pending in Massa-chusetts. He denies that the Credit Mobilier is insolvent, and says when he has recovered its just dues from the petitioner he shall be able to pay its debts and divide the considerable sum among the stockholders. He asks that the court, before hearing the petitioner, shall require the petitioner to appear, and that the court compel delivery to re of the books and papers of the Credit Mobilier.

Gen. Badeau Won't Talk at Present. NEW YORK, April 21 .- Gen. Adam Badeau, who recently resigned the consul generalship at Havana, arrived in this city early this morning by the steamer Newport. When Badeau replied that he was not at liberty to say anything on the subject at present. His attention was called to intimatious made principally by the Madrid press that Sec-retary Frelinghuysen had conducted his cor-respondence concerning the Aguero episode with the consul in a manner to compet the latter's resignation. In response to this the general gave the same answer. He added that he must look about him and see what really had been said; after having done that he might have a statement to make, could not say how soon he would speak, if at

Women's Silk Culture Association Ex-

PHILADELPHIA, April 21.-The second annual exhibition of the Women's Silk Culture association of the United States was opened this evening in Horticultural hall. The display is a vast improvement upon the association's first exhibition. Machinery has been introduced, by the aid of which the complete procession of silk manufacture, from the work of the worm to the fluished fabric, will be shown. Several prominent firms have large and brilliant displays.

Tammany Sachems Electe . NEW YORK, April 21 .- The Tammany so ciety at its annual meeting to-night re-elected the following sachems for the ensuing year John Kelly, N. Jarvis, Jr., John McQuaid, Albert Cordozo, John J. Gorman, Edward Kearney, Wm. P. Kirk, Charles H. Haswell, Sidney P. Nichols, Richard Croker, Charles Welde, Henry A. Gumbieten, and James A.

A Witness Befuses to Answer. NEW YORK, April 21 .- Before the assembly investigating committee to-day John E. Simmons refused to answer the question, as to whether he was a backer of policy shops in 1882, and was threatened with arrest by Chairman Rossevelt. Several questions were asked the witness referring to the backing of policy shops, but he declined to answer them.

Afraid of a Box.

NEW YORK, April 21 .- A mysterious looking box with no directions upon it has been left at Castle Gardon by an Irish emigrant who inquired for O'Donovan Rossa's residence. No one dares to touch it and the man who oft is is unknown.

The Effect on the Whisky Trade. LOUISVILLE, KY., April 21 .- Talks with whisky men here to-day indicate that no effect will be produced on the whisky trade by the break in the price of high wines, fur-

ther than to stop sales at present.

POLITICAL POINTS.

An Arthur Delegation from Massisstppi Assured-Senator Sabin to Mr. Dezen-

JACKSON, MISS., April 21 .- President Arthur's friends seem to be in control of the republican executive committee which has been in session all day. George Buchanan, who is acting with Hill, revenue collector, and John R. Lynch, will be temporary chairman of the convention, and Kennon, an Arthur delegate to Chicago, and two other Arthur mon, will be temporary secretaries. There is scarrely a doubt that the four state delegates will be reliable for at the Thomas of the control of th reliably for Arthur. There will be a great deal of maneuvering to shape the future of the executive committee of the party, one wing struggling to bring it to a pure republican standard, divested of Chalmers's independent-ism. The convention to morrow will be large, with a considerable infusion of whites. While a great deal of contention is probable, it is believed that the party will hold solidly

tegether.

HAVERHILL, MASS., April 21.—The republicans have elected four Edmunds delegates to the state convention, and the same number

licans have elected four Edmunds delegates to the state convention, and the same number to the district convention.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., April 21.—In anticipation of the presidential vote being very close this year, some uneasiness is caused in republican circles with regard to the presence of directors of intional banks on their electoral ticket. It is feared that such directors might be construed as officers of trust under the United States inasmuch as national banks are created by the government. It seems that upon the republican ticket for presidential electors there are John W. Leisenring, of Mauch Chunk; Calvin Wells, of Allegheny, and James Dobson, John Mundell, and Joseph B. Altomus, of this city, all of whom are directors of national banks. The doubt has been expressed as to their eligibility and the whole subject is being thoroughly discussed.

BALTIMORE, April 21.—A special to the American from Ellicott City states that the Howard county convention to-day elected a delegation to the district convention favorable to the nomination of James A. Gary, a delegate to Chicago, and of Hon. Hart B. Holton, as delegate-at-large. Resolutions were passed indorsing President Arthur's administration.

In Carroll county the convention met at Westminster and elected delegations to the

administration.

In Carroll county the convention met at Westminster and elected delegations to the state and district conventions. No resolutions nor instructions were passed.

In Calvert county the delegations to the state and district conventions are unpledged. An effort to pass resolutions favorable to Arthur was unprecessful.

An effort to pass resolutions favorable to Arthur was unsuccessful.

New Bedford, Mass., April 21.—Dele-gates to the state and district conventions were chosen by the republicans to-night. No were chosen by the republicans to higher appresidential preferences were expressed.

Worklester, Mass., April 21.—At the republican caucus this evening there was a small attendance. As far as there was an expression of opinion it was in favor of

Edmunds.

UTICA, N. Y., April 21.—But few delegates to the republican state convention, which meets here Wednesday, have arrived, and none of the Arthur managers. The candidates for delegates at large include Senator Miller, A. B. Cornell, Charles E. Fitch, Whitelaw Reid, and George B. Sloan,

VIRGINIA REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Senator Sahin, chalmen of

Senstor Sabin, chairman of the national republican committee, has written a letter to Mr. J. F. Dezendorf, of Virginia, explain-ing that a certain hectographic circular addressed to state committees, which was sent to Mr. Dezendorf a few days ago, was so sent by mistake of the clerk, and was not intended as a recognition of the Dezendorf convention as the regular republican organization of

Virginia.

In conclusion Senator Sabin says: "While I will not assume to speak on authority for the committee, I will say in my judgment the national ropublican committee can only recognize one convention in Virginia as responsive to its call, namely, the convention to be held at Richmond on the 23d instant."

Great Reduction of Force. PHILADELPHIA, April 21.—One hundred men were discharged from the Baldwin Locomotive works in this city on Saturday evening last, and one of the members of the firm ing last, and one of the members of the firm to-day said that unless other work came in the discharges would continue until the present working force of 3,000 would be reduced to about 2,000 men. The works have been running to their full capacity for several years past, and have averaged 550 locomotives a year. The cause of the falling off in orders, the gentleman said, was that "the railroads have cause of the falling off in orders, the gentle-man said, was that "the railroads have been carrying freight and passengers at such low rates that they are compelled to reduce their expenses, and one of the first places in which to retrench is the motive power." The trunk lines, he said, have now stopped cutting each other's throats, and, he thought, that when the fall carrying trade begins there will be plenty of

Fast Time on the Rail.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., April 21 .- The Queen and Crescent railroad line, to beat the record of the Louisville and Nashville rail. road, which two months ago ran an excursion train from Cincinnati to New Orleans, train from Cincinnati to New Orleans, a distance of 921 miles in twenty-eight hours and fifteen minutes, started a train from Cincinnati with the Knights of Pythias party at 10:10 a. m. yesterday and reached New Orleans at 8:10 this morning, notwithstanding a delay of two hours and a half. The actual running time, including stops, was nincteen hours and a half, and the distance and make the property of the prop distance 826 miles. Many of the miles were run in forty-five seconds.

Virginia Y. M. C. A. Convention. CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA., April 21.—The eighth annual session of the Virginia convention of the Young Men's Christian association. which has been in session here for the pas week, has just adjourned. A large number of delegates and visitors were present. Ar address of welcome was delivered by R. T. W. Duko, jr., of this place. During the session the association was addressed by E. W. Watkins, of New York; E. E. Sheldon, of Baltimore; T. A. Harding, of Washington, and others. Messrs. Watkins and Sheldon addressed an immense crowd of railroad men at the Methodist church yesterday afternoon. afternoon.

A Hard Glove Fight. PITTSBURG, April 21 .- The four-round glove fight for the gate receipts at the Coliseum to-night between Capt. James C. Daly and Hill H. Stoddard, both of New York, resulted in favor of the latter. The fight which was witnessed by about 1,500 persons was a very tame affair. Dominick McCaf-frey, of this city, and Stoddard posted \$250 each for a bard glove fight for \$1,000 within 300 miles of Pittsburg three weeks from date. McCaffrey also challenged Daly and Williams to fight for a like amount within four weeks.

An Ex-City Treasurer Fined. NEWARK, N. J., April 21.-William H Winans, ex-city treasurer, was fined \$500 and costs of court to-day, for allowing false entries to be made in his books through his neglect. Judge Depuc, in passing sentence, said, that officials must not only be honest, but must see to it that their official duties are carefully and intelligently discharged.

Mormon Missionaries and Emigrants. NEW YORK, April 2L.-Twenty-one Mormon missionaries and 400 Mormon emigrants arrived here last night from Europe and left via the Erie road this morning for Utah.

Large Number of Immigrants. NEW YORK, April 21.-Sixteen ships, from which more than 10,000 immigrants have been landed, have arrived at this port since SaturAGAIN WE ARE BEATEN.

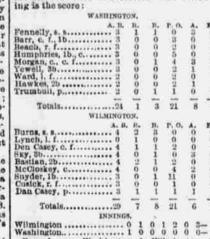
A Spiritions Game, and the Wilmingtons Win It by 7 to 1.

slow, spiritless, and uninteresting game of ball closed yesterday with the Washing-tens defeated by the Wilmingtons, of the Eastern, league by 7 to 1 in seven innings.

In four innings the home nine were put out in one, two, three order, three only reaching first base during the game. reaching first base during the game. Fennelly's three baser, which opened the play of the Washingtons, apparently so surprised them that they rested on the credit of it for the day. This player's good base running enabled him to place an earned run to his credit, as he scored on Beach's fly to center. Fennelly, Hawkes, and Yewell fielded well, Morgan threw out two men at second in good style, and with Yewell made a neat double

play.

The Wilmington's are a fine looking, athletic set of men, who seem to be capable of making a lively game for almost any club. They fielded faultlessly, and these who could come within reach of Trumbull's wild paces batted them hard, the rest mostly went to first on called balls, Lynch's score presenting the anomaly of man making a run without having been at the bat. The umpiring was the best seen here this season. The follow-



GAMES ELSEWHERE,

At Baltimore-Owing to Baker being taken sick with the chills yesterday the Nationals were at a great chills yesterday the Nationals were at a great disadvantage, and the consequence was that they were unmercifully beaten by the Baltimoras. Wise pitched well, but was poorly supported. Moore at short was away off, and seemed rattled during the whole game. Carroll in left played badly. Manager Scanlon has engaged a new man named Pierce, who is recommended as a good ball player. He is also negotiating with three other players. The team that will play the Bostons on Wednesday are: Baker, c.; Wise, p.; Voss, Ib; Evers, 2b; Moore, s. s.: McKenny, 3b; Pierce, l. f.; Ryan, c. f., and Lockwood, r. f. The Nationals and Waverlys play an exhibition practice game to-day at 4:30. Following is the score:

NATIONAL.

Total...... 52 18 16 27 21

Baltimore, 3; Cieveland, 2. Errors—Baltimore, 3; Cieveland, 9. Errors—Baltimore, 3; Cieveland, 9.

At Trenton, N. J .-At Philadelphia-

Philadelphia. 2 7 0 0 1 4 1 3 0-18 Athletic 2 1 0 0 1 0 0 5 2-11 Base hits-Philadelphia, 22 Athletics, 16 Errors -Philadelphia, 9; Athletics, 8. Boston Unions...... 2 0 1 2 5 1 0 0 0— Keystone Unions..... 2 0 1 0 0 2 0 0 1— Base hits—Boston, 8; Keystone, 5. Errors Boston, 8; Keystone, 14.

The match ended in a dispute, and the um-

pire awarded the game to the Brooklyns at the clese of the sixth inning.

The board of directors of the Garfield hospital met last night in the rooms of the Columbia Fire Insurance company. Reports were submitted from the various committees. Dr. Lovejoy, from the medical staff, sub-mitted the recommendations of that body, which, on motion of Dr. Busey, were ordered to be printed and further action postponed.

A communication from the Washington
Training School for Nurses, through its committee-Drs. J. Tabor Johnson, D.

tiss, and William Lee-looking to the fur-nishing of skilled nurses, was received and referred to the medical staff.

A communication from the board of di-rectors of the Homeopathic hospital was rerectors of the Homeopathic hospital was re-ceived, signed by a committee, requesting a conference with a view to a union of the two institutions. A committee was appointed in response to this request.

Indiguant Knights of Labor. The following resolutions were unani-mously passed by Assembly, No. 1644, K. of

L., ut its meeting last night: Resolved. That we record the names of those who opposed the passage of H. R. 1340 to establish a bureau of labor statistics.

Resolved, That we recard it as the duty of all members of the Knights of Labor to see that they are excused from any further terms in the legislative hall.

The name, occupation, and residence of every member of congress who voted against the bill had been learned by the lodge and were appended to the resolutions as a matter of record.

The Vermont State association will hold its The Vermont older and maple sugar party at Ab-annual reunion and maple sugar party at Abner's garden this evening. All Vermonters resident in the city and their friends are in-

vited. Hot maple sugar, specially obtained from the Green Mountains for this occasion, will be served upon the tables. Distinguished Ver-menters in Washington have always attended these reunions, and are expected to do so this

GOING, GOING, GONE!

Sale of the District Buildings to the

Highest Bidder Yesterday. A red flag hung in front of the district buildings yesterday and a notice tacked on the wall informed the passer-by that the edifice would be sold at public auction. The sale was conducted under the provisions of the will of the late W. H. Morrison by the executors. Only one-half of the building, or "No. 214 Four-and-a-half street," as the advertisement read, was sold. Both Nos. 214 and 216 have been occupied by the Nos. 214 and 216 have been occupied by the district government for the past eight years, and are known as the "Morrison buildings." The district pays \$3,500 rental annually for the use of the buildings, in which are situated all the offices of the municipal government. These buildings are very much dilapidated, and the necessity of having better ones has been urged upon congress for some years ness.

years past.

Mr. Thomas Waggaman, the auctioneer, motioned the bell swinger to cease his efforts at 5 o'clock sharp, and from a plat book and a newspaper read the location and description a nowspaper read the location and description of the property and the terms of sale. Standing on the sidewalk viewing the building were a score or more of prominent citizons, each calculating its worth. Dr. Culver, a guardian to one of the heirs of the estate, started the bidding at \$10,000. Bids in rapid succession followed and soon the amount was swelled to \$15,000. Here the bidding failured and after much baseline was knowled down. and after much haggling was knocked down to Dr. Daniel B. Clarke, the druggist, for the

Dr. Daniel B. Clarke, the druggist, for the above amount.

Dr. Culver was evidently not pleased at this and declared in a loud voice that he would protest against and enjoin the sale. He said it was not justice to his ward to let the building go so cheap.

AN ETERNAL SLEEP.

Simon Rufus Cameron, a Printer, Killed by an Overdose of Chloral Administered to Relieve Insomnta.

In a second story room of house No. 14 I street northeast on Sunday night Simon Rufus Cameron, a cousin of Senator Cameron, died from the effects of an overdose of chloral. Mr. Cameron was at the time of his death surrounded by a few of the boarders in the house, and was attended by Drs. Street house, and was attended by Drs. Street and Herbert. The poison, which was administered by himself, produced a sleep from which he never awoke. He was a printer by profession, and was at one time employed in the government printing office. He left his position about four months ago, and was to have returned to work yesterday morning. During the interval he had been drinking heavily and suffered a great deal from insonnia. On Sunday last he ate his breakfast at the house of D. C. Harrison and returned to his room.

returned to his room.

It is supposed that he took the poison shortly after and laid down to alcep. He slept far into the afternon and about 7 o'cleek his room-mate, a young man named Lanahan, attempted to awaken him. Being unsuccessful, he called in the physicians, but Cameron died about 10 o'clock, never having been conscious from the time he laid. having been conscious from the time he laid

having been conscious from the time he laid down.

Deceased was about 35 years of age, and was known as a quiet and industrious worker. His brother arrived hore yesterday and had the body removed to the undertaking establishment of Bellaw, on Seventh street. The body will be taken to Tyrono, Pa., this morning for interment.

bers were initiated. The lodge received a was music, recitations, and speeches by members of both lodges.

A Cocking Main Raided.

PHILADELPHIA, April 21 .- The police this evening made a raid on a cocking main, which was in progress in the rear of the saloon of George Patterson, 1603 North Fourth street, and captured twenty-six men, together with four game cocks and the paraphernalia used to make up the pit. The prisoners were taken to the police station and twenty-two of them were fined \$11.50 each. Patterson, the proprietor, of the saloon, was fined \$21.50; a man named Carroll, who has been twice before arrested for the same offense, \$31.50, and two others, alleged to have been handlers of the birds, \$21.50 each. The birds and paraphernalia were confiscated. Most of the prisoners paid the fine and were released, but many or them up to a late hour to-night had not been able to raise the amount required to secure

their freedom. Trial of Rugg, the Murderer.

HUNTER'S POINT, L. I., April 21 .- The trial of Rugg, for the murder of Annie and Mrs. Maybee, was begun to-day before the court of over and terminer. A motion to postpone on account of the death of the wife of Rugg was refused. Only seven jurors were secured up to 5:30 p. m., when the court ad-journed until to-morrow merning. Sixty persons in all were called. Rugg's counsel have thirty-seven set questions which are asked on challenges for implied and actual

A \$1,000 Foot Race.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., April 21 .- A foot race, seventy-five yards and repeat, took place yesterdsy afternoon between Kittleman and Harmon for \$1,000. The first heat was won by Harmon in 7‡ seconds and the last two by Kittleman in 7‡ seconds and 7½ sec-onds. Two thousand persons were present,

Brazilian Palm and Coffee Plants. BALTIMORE, April 21.-Dr. Ventuili, the Brazilian commissioner to the coming Boston exposition, was a passenger on the bark Yamoyden, arrived at this port this morning from Rio De Janeiro. The dector has in his charge for the expesition a tine collection of Brazilian palm and coffee plants.

Pool Sellers Sentenced.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 21.-Ferdinand Horstmeyer, William Horstmeyer, and Lewis Gilbert were to-day convicted of selling pools on horse races. The judge sentenced Ferdinand Horstmeyer to four months and the other two defendants to six weeks' imprison-ment each.

BALTIMORE, April 21.—Francis Geise, treasurer of the Knights of St. Michael, has

been arrested and held in default of \$1,000 bail, charged with misappropriating the funds of the society. The hearing will take place of the society. 'on Monday next. The Weather.

The Weather.

For the middle Atlantic states, fair weather in the northern portion, partly cloudy weather and local rains in the southern portion, northerly to easterly winds, nearly stationary memberspeculare. Yesterday's thermometer-7 a.m., 50,30, 11 a.m., 58.9°, u.p. m., 60.1°, 7 p. m., 54.8°; 11 p. m., 49.2° maximum, 62.2°, minimum, 47.4°.

THE DISTRICT'S WRONGS.

A Letter to Congress Reviewing the History of the Capital City.

The General Government, Made, on a Magnificent and Expensive Plan,

But Called Upon the Few Citizens of the District to Carry It Out.

It Has Not Been a "Paternal" Government, But an Oppressive One.

Mr. W. C. Dodge has written the following communication for the enlightenment of congressmen about district matters :

There appears to be so much misapprehension, ignorance, and misrepresentation in regard to the status and affairs of the District of Columbia that I have thought it may be worth while to state a few of the more important facts. As illustrative of the statements made in regard to the district, the following

made in regard to the district, the following will suffice:

First, a leading metropolitan paper, some time since, published an editorial headed "Government Paupers," in which it asserted that the citizens of Washington insisted that the general government should sower, grade, pave, and light all the streets for them.

Second, a statement has been going the rounds of the press that "within the past eighty years congress has spent more than \$100,000,000 on the city of Washington."

And, finally, some verdant correspondent of a northern journal writing from Washington says: "But here the government seems to have a paternal care over its citizens, it clears away the ash barrols, cleans their streets for them, compels them to keep their alleys clean, plants trees for them, arrests boys that destroy robins and blue birds, and Washington is now the show city of America."

When the seat of government was finally When the seat of government was finally located here in 1790, after a seven years' struggle, it was on the condition that the United States government was to take possession of the ten miles square selected by Washington and the three commissioners appointed by him, who were to lay out the city for a national capital on such plan as they saw fit, taking so much of the land as they might think proper for the public buildings and reservations, the balance to be laid out into lots and divided equally between the original proprietors and the government. For the public reservations the United States agreed to pay \$66.66 per acre; for all the rest, nothing—the whole being first deeded to two trustees, who were, to reconvey their respective shares to the original owners and the United States after the division had been completed, which was done. The plan adopted by the commissioners was a most expensive one, the streets and avenues alone occupying 54 per cent of the entire arm of the city. There is not such the such as the such as the content of the city. alone occupying 54 per cent of the entire area of the city! There is not another such instance in the world. The area of the city embraced 7,161 acres, divided as follows:

Takon for streets and avenues. 3664
Taken for public reservations. 541
Lots donated to the government. 10,186—1,508

His brother arrived here yesterday and had the body removed to the undertaking establishment of Bellew, on Seventh street. The body will be taken to Tyrono, Pa, this morning for interment.

Knocked From His Car.

About 9:30 o'clock last night James Novitt, employed on the Baltimore and Potomac railroad as a brakeman, was knocked from the top of a freight car on which he was standing at the corner of Twelfth street and Maryland avenue, by the jar occasioned by coming in contact with an engine. He was seriously injured about the hips.

Visit of the Lodges.

The regular meeting of the Hiawatha lodge of Good Templars was held at St. George's hall last evening. Three new members were initiated. The lodge received a

ment for the city, giving it a city charter, the mayor being appointed by the president and the council and beard of aldermen being clected by the citizens. In 1812 the charter was amended so that none but property holders could vote, and in 1820 it was further amended, so as to render the mayor elective

This form of local government continued to Feb. 21, 1871, when it was abolished by act of congress, and the socalled district government was established. This consisted of a governor, secretary, board of health of five members, a council of eleven members, a board of public works of four members, and an assembly works of four members are sent to be a four members of the four members are sent to be a four members and an assembly works of the four members are sent to be a four members and an assembly works of the four members are sent to be a four members and an assembly works of the four members are sent to be a four members and an assembly works of the four members are sent for the four members are sent for the four members and the four members are sent for the four membe bly of twenty-two members, all of whom except the assembly were appointed by the president and confirmed by the senate. The legislature thus created provided for 220 local officers, all of whom were appointed. It is a

omers, all of whom were appointed. It is a notorious fact that under this arrangement the board of public works became in effect the government of the district.

Under the local government by the citizens from 1802 to 1871, a period of sixty-nine years, the total debt created by the corporations of Georgetown, the city of Washington, and the county auxilia of the city including. and the county outside of the city, including and the county ourside of the city, including both bonded and floating debts aggregated but \$3,105,067.85. Under the reign of the board of public works, which lasted from Feb. 21, 1871, to June 11, 1874, a little over three years, the debt was increased to \$25,000,000. And, in addition to this the assessments for special improvements against individual property (one-third being taxed against the individual property holders) amounted to \$13,000,000 more, while \$10,000,000 was collected as general taxes. Altogether, what they spent and the debt they created amounts to about \$50,000,000, of which \$40, onounts to about \$50,000,000, or which \$40,000,000 is chargeable to the so-called improvements, but which, lu many cases, ruined or greatly damaged private property, so that congress has in several cases passed an act allowing the owners to bring suits in the court of claims for the damage to their property, which of course the district must property, which of course, the district must pay. It is estimated that it will require \$5,000,000 at least, to pay for the damages thus created, and which the commissioners my ought not to be done, because the dis-

trict has not the means to pay it.

The present amount of the funded debt is \$21.512.700. This is an enormous debt for a total population of less than 200,000, and who have, comparatively speaking, ucither com-merce, manufactures, nor trade; merely the local trade incident to a city of hotels, boarding bouses, and private citizens, a large share of whom are non-residents, one-third of whom are colored, and but few of whom of course pay any taxes. It is double-that of any other municipality in the country if not in the world. The debt of the city of New York with all her wealth and commerce is but four times as much. It is four and a half times as much per capita as that of Virginia which that great state with all her resources says she cannot and ought not to pay. Only three states have as large a debt.

This debt was created almost entirely by

This debt was created almost entirely by the officers of the United States government at a time when the citizens had practically no voice in the government, notwithstanding the charge has been made repeatedly, in congress and out of it, that it was created by the citizens and by the customary, process of popular government. In view of the fore-going facts as to how and by whom the debt was created, it is unnecessary to say more on

that point.
It should be borne in mind that previous to that time the general government paid no part of the expenses of the district, even the salaries of the officers being paid by the citi-zens out of the general fund raised by taxes on their property, the same as had always